prepared by the
Crown Land Classification Committee

Manitoba

December, 1989

APPROVED BY
PROVINCIAL LAND
USE COMMITTEE

APR 05 1990

PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN for the R. M. LA BROQUERIE

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Crown land plan classifies to various land uses the Provincial Crown lands in the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie.

The planning and classification of Provincial Crown land in southern Manitoba is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee. This is an interdepartmental committee with representation from the Departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Northern Affairs, Rural Development, Energy and Mines, and Environment. The Crown Land Classification Committee reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet approves all Provincial Crown Land Plans, including plan amendments. The Crown Land Classification Committee prepares the plan and consults with local planning authorities respecting the plan and plan amendments prior to review by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Crown land plan applies only to Provincial Crown land, the jurisdiction of which remains the responsibility of the Manitoba Government. The plan does not address Federal Crown, Indian Reserves or patented lands.

II. CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS

Crown land planning is a process which is continuous and ongoing. It involves inventory of land and resources, evaluation of capability and suitability, identification of demands and needs, the establishment of goals and objectives, and consultation with local planning authorities.

The goals and objectives (**Section III**) of this Crown land plan were formulated after consideration of the Provincial Land Use Policies in conjunction with Provincial departmental sector goals and objectives. The Crown land allocation procedures, which designated the Crown lands to achieve these goals, utilized accepted basic land-use planning concepts along with current Crown land management and administrative directives and guidelines.

A. PROVINCIAL LAND AND RESOURCE GOALS

The Provincial Land Use Policies form the overall framework for this plan through the guidance and direction they prescribe in the management of the Province's land resource. These policy statements identify general provincial land and resource goals.

The Provincial land and resource goals are:

1) To protect the present and future agricultural industry, to protect land for present and future food production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2) To provide for orderly rural development and to reduce rural servicing costs by consolidating development.

3) To safeguard scarce recreational and scenic resources and to protect existing and future recreation areas against overuse and degradation of recreational resources.

4) To recognize the importance of key shorelands and to protect from erosion the integrity and usefulness of this finite resource for recreation, watertable retention requirements, to ensure the viability of critical environments and to ensure the right of public access to major waterways and waterbodies.

5) To ensure that significant land and resource areas are not adversely affected by adjacent land uses.

6) To protect areas critical to the existence and maintenance of rare and endangered flora and fauna and to protect significant natural features which characterize a region and to identify, preserve and protect heritage resources.

7) To maintain and promote economic opportunities, ecological diversity, existing natural resources values and populations and aesthetic qualities of the rural landscape associated with renewable resources utilization.

8) To protect life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and erosion, to maintain the natural capacity of streams to convey flood flows and to protect existing flood control works.

9) To maintain a high level of service and safety on the Province's highways, to protect the provincial investment in highways and to minimize disruption to local development in the future.

10) To protect aggregate and quarry mineral resources and to integrate these areas into the overall planning process.

This Crown land plan does not address provincial transportation, mineral or rural development goals. However, the plan will not preclude procurement of land for roads or limit mineral development or exploration subject to normal review and clearance procedures.

Aspects of schooling, local transportation systems, water supplies for domestic use, etc., are best addressed by local planning authorities more directly responsible to meeting local needs. Where potential conflicts in use occur or where Crown land allocations may impact on rural servicing costs, these issues will be addressed through consultation with the local authority (Council and/or Planning Board). Adjustments may then be made to the plan to address these concerns.

B. CONCEPTS

There are a number of basic concepts which are considered in the planning for Crown land. These concepts influence policy interpretation and Crown land allocation. Therefore, in optimising Crown land and resource use and to maintain a high quality environment, the following apply:

1) The planning of Crown land is undertaken with consideration given to local needs. This is achieved through consultation with local planning authorities and in recognition of the demands identified by government departments in servicing and consulting with their respective client groups.

2) Where there is significant public or private investment, the affected Crown lands are classified and allocated to uses which are in concert with or do not jeopardize the investment in either an economic or physical sense.

3) Current management practices on all Crown land include: the application of multiple land use principles; the protection and improvement of the land's long-term productive capacity; the minimization of erosion and other destructive processes; and the utilization of the land consistent with its inherent capabilities with due consideration given to intensive management.

a) The application of a multiple land use concept, that is, the utilization of Crown land and resources by competing and complementary users in both time and space requires the identification of areas of compatible land uses wherever possible.

b) The capability and suitability of the land and water resource base for development is considered.

c) Classification of erosion-prone or relatively infertile lands to land uses which ultimately lead to a lower productivity of the land base is not acceptable.

d) In general, a minimum 25 percent of each quarter section is maintained in natural woody vegetation for a number of conservation purposes.

4) Existing land uses and land use patterns are accounted for and considered.

5) In general, existing non-conforming uses on Crown land are accepted and will be allowed to continue until the existing commitment expires or a suitable alternative site for the use can be found.

6) Except where indicated, the plan will not preclude or limit future mineral extraction or exploration on Crown lands where approved by the Provincial Government.

7) The right of public access to Crown land and water for the purposes of sport angling, commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, outdoor recreation pursuits and general access is maintained in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts in effect from time to time.

8) Future permanent development (i.e., residences, summer homes, cottages, commercial buildings, etc.) will be assessed for hazards such as flooding, erosion or bank instability. In general, development shall be subject to the following requirements, excepting under special economic and social circumstances.

a) All permanent development shall be located on land above the 100-year flood level. When it is not possible to estimate the 100-year flood level due to insufficient hydrometric data for the waterway, then an elevation of 1.5 metres (5.0 feet) above the high water mark will be used.

b) Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years shall be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated that the erosion process has been halted.

c) Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides, or subsidence.

d) Use of Crown land in water power reserve, control areas and licence areas must conform to the above or must not be required for water power purposes. Approval for development and use is required from the Manitoba Natural Resources, Water Resources.

e) In order to minimize surface water quality degradation, development and use of surface water resources shall not exceed the carrying capacity.

9) The plan will not restrict the Province from entering or withdrawing Crown lands for utility rights-of-way, highways, roads, drains, etc., subject to normal clearance and approval procedures.

10) Heritage resources (sites, structures, objects or areas of historic, architectural or archaeological significance) are located on Crown lands. Those resources identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that will endanger them. Areas containing such resources may be developed only after consultation with the Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

C. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Land management and administration do not direct land planning and land allocation, but they do influence land use. Where concerns of potential land use conflict can be addressed through management and administration, remedial allocations are avoided. Some of the basic management and administrative factors which apply are:

1) For Crown lands under agricultural use the following apply:

a) The right of public access is in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts as are in effect from time to time.

b) Access is guaranteed to quarry lease operations subject to compensation being negotiated relative to loss of privately owned improvements.

c) The right of the Province to enter a leased area and to withdraw lease rights on lands for utility rights-of-way, roads, etc., is guaranteed.

d) Lands having greater than nine percent slope must be maintained in native cover or permanent forage.

e) A buffer strip of natural vegetation from 45 to 90 metres wide must be left adjacent to all water-courses and permanent waterbodies.

f) A buffer strip of natural vegetation not less than 45 meters in width should be retained within 90 metres of all municipal and provincial roads.

g) No wetland shall be drained or filled without approval.

h) Topsoil and leaf mat shall not be removed.

i) All livestock must be contained (e.g., fenced). Strips of 15 meters in width per lease can be cleared for fencelines.

j) Merchantable timber is subject to stumpage rates if it is marketable. The Crown retains the right to issue cutting rights to the public by way of timber sale and/or timber permit to harvest timber on Crown lands. The merchantable timber is subject to the payment of stumpage rates.

2) Survey monuments defining township, section and quarter-section corners shall not be destroyed.

3) Water quality shall not be adversely affected by Crown land uses. Activities and intensive shoreland developments that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards which mitigate the adverse effects of pollution be incorporated into the development. These activities and developments shall meet Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives. Shorelands shall be protected from excessive erosion which might affect water quality.

4) Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

5) Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident should not be permitted in a groundwater pollution hazard area unless it can be proved by adequate field investigation that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supply.

6) Groundwater consumption should not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer. Wells shall be installed in a manner that will not have a detrimental effect on aquifers. Intensive development (e.g. subdivisions) and high capacity wells will be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.

7) Lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc., which are identified as significant fisheries habitat areas shall be protected. The use of Crown land adjacent to these waterways, and particularly spawning sites and/or nursery areas, shall be controlled and managed to minimize damage to fish stocks and fish habitat from siltation, nutrient loading, disturbance and water quality degradation. Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives shall be used to ensure protection for end uses such as fisheries. Management of these adjacent lands shall be in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines and includes, but is not limited to, controlling the clearing, cultivation, timber harvesting, and developing of sites to the water's edge, and maintaining or creating natural vegetation buffers of varying widths as required.

8) Sewage effluent discharges shall meet provincial standards. Flows required to flush and dilute waste waters and protect fish stocks shall be encouraged.

9) Stream crossings shall not adversely affect fish habitat or populations. Where crossings may affect fish habitat, the crossing should be designed and constructed with reference to **Recommended Fish Protection Procedures for Stream Crossings in Manitoba**, prepared by Manitoba Natural Resources.

III. PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives outlined for Crown lands are basic to all areas of the Province. The degree to which these goals may be achieved or the economic or social impact they have will be determined by the amount of Crown land in a particular area, its dispersal, its capability and suitability for use and development, and present land use, demands and commitments. By sector, the goals and objectives which this plan will address are:

A. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the principal land use and industry of rural Agro-Manitoba. It is in the long-term interest of the Province to protect the agricultural industry. This means protecting not only the quality and the quantity of productive land, but protecting the ability of farmers to expand, diversify or change their operations in response to market demand. The principal goals are:

1) To protect agricultural land for present and future production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2) To ensure conservation of the natural resources upon which agriculture is dependent.

Comment

The best lands in the District for agriculture were patented when settlement occurred, and agriculture, particularly dairying, has remained the principal industry of the area. Nevertheless, some of the remaining Crown lands are also in agricultural use. In total, 1,200 hectares (2,966 acres) of Crown land are designated by this plan for agricultural use. This represents about two percent of the total land area of the District and 21 percent of the total of Crown lands.

Agricultural capabilities on these lands, as measured by the Canada Land Inventory, range from Class 4 through Class 6 and organics, mostly limited by imperfect drainage due to level topography and poor soil structure and fertility arising from coarse texture. These parcels are suitable only for tame hay or wild forage.

The areas remaining in Crown ownership have not been previously patented because, for the most part, they suffered from poor drainage and were in sections designated as "School lands", on which free homesteads were not available. As such, their capability for agriculture is not necessarily poorer than that of the lands surrounding them.

All of these lands which are available for agricultural use (877 hectares/2166 acres) are under Forage Lease. Several of these quarters (128 hectares/317 acres) are reserved on an interim basis from further development or investment

due to the presence beneath them of a mineral deposit. Such development should be postponed until the deposit is extracted.

A block of lands in the northeastern corner of the Municipality (324 hectares/800 acres) additional to the above has been set aside as an agricultural development reserve. These lands cannot be used effectively until steps are taken to provide adequate drainage, and to overcome other restraints. However, the preparation of a development/management scheme and the installation of adequate drainage in this area will permit the release of these parcels to agricultural commitments.

B. FISHERIES

Sports angling is a major source of recreation for Manitobans and for visitors to the province. It also provides jobs and revenue to the retail, hospitality and manufacturing enterprises which serve them. Commercial fishing, too, is significant in Manitoba, providing income in both the harvesting and processing sectors.

In order that these income and quality-of-life benefits can be sustained and enhanced, the Fisheries goals are:

1) To recognize the need for fisheries management that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans and ensure survival and improvement of fish stocks.

2) To establish and maintain a viable commercial and tourist fishing industry wherein participants can earn a reasonable return on their investment and time in a manner which minimizes disruption to traditional use of the fishery.

3) To maintain and enhance angling opportunities for Manitobans to meet existing and future demands.

4) To provide and maintain sufficient fish stocks to support subsistence fishing.

5) To minimize the loss and degradation of habitat due to other competing and non-competing resource uses and to improve degraded habitat.

COMMENT

The Seine River represents the only fisheries habitat of any significance in the Municipality. Although the river still provides a few seasonal angling opportunities for pike, its habitat function has been severely diminished by channelization, ditching, and construction of downstream barriers. At present, it does not sustain permanent populations of native sport fish species, neither does it serve as an important spawning area.

Downstream of the Municipality, the Seine River does serve as a spawning area and may support sport fish populations on a year-round basis. These functions are dependant on land use activities in the Municipality.

A trout-farming operation located along PR 210 provides some commercial angling opportunities in the Municipality.

While much or all of the land covered by the waters of the Seine River are unpatented (and therefore Crown) land, there are no other Crown lands of significance for fisheries purposes in the Municipality, and consequently none have been classified as such in this plan.

C. FORESTRY

The forest industry in Manitoba contributes substantial socio-economic benefits through the harvesting of Crown timber and the production of forest products, goods and services. It is anticipated that in the course of the next 20 years, the forest industry will continue to grow at the rate of about two to three percent per year. It is expected that the socio-economic benefits derived from this growth will continue at the same rate.
In order that these benefits can be achieved, Manitoba's forest land must be protected from fire, insects and disease, the most productive sites retained to produce future forests, land that is presently under forest not be further alienated to other incompatible uses, and forested lands managed in the most intensive manner possible. More specifically, the goals are:

1) To maintain a sufficient amount of highly productive Crown lands for long-term forest management purposes. Specifically, highly productive forest lands must be set aside as provincial forests. This will allow for investment by the Province in the necessary management to ensure that such lands provide forests on a continuing and sustained basis.

2) To intensify the management levels on those forest lands to achieve a higher level of productivity than when managed under natural conditions. Intensified management will involve the establishment of new stands on cutover lands utilizing genetically superior seedling stock and utilizing the most up-to-date stand establishment techniques. Subsequent to stand establishment, the intensity of management must be continued in a stand-tending program of forest fertilization, thinning and pruning. In instances where stand establishment has been by natural means, thinning and other silvicultural techniques will be required.

3) To intensify management of lands through a higher degree of protection of stands against the ravages of fire, insects and disease through enhanced fire and pest management programs. Higher levels of utilization will be required of the forest industry so that the greatest amount of fibre produced on a given area will be converted into useful forest products.

COMMENT

While forest harvest was once an important source of income in the Municipality, much of the most valuable timber has been removed. At present, about 37% of the area of the Municipality is wooded. However, a higher proportion of the lands in Crown ownership (81%) are still wooded. Some if this Crown land is under Order-in-Council or is otherwise designated to uses which restrict or preclude commercial timber harvest. Nevertheless, volumes of merchantable softwoods and, especially, hardwoods remain available on Crown lands.

The Forest Inventory for this area was completed in 1982 and indicates, on a stand-by-stand basis, the location of timber suitable for harvest, now or in the future.

The basic suitability of lands in the Municipality for forest production is relatively low, so that remaining timber volumes are of value for harvest, but these lands would be best used subsequently for other purposes. No Crown lands are designated in this plan for forestry activities. In view of the need to maintain some tree cover for recreational, wildlife, erosion control and aesthetic purposes, it is doubtful that a significant amount of commercial forest harvest will occur in this District.

Some waste lands in farms could be utilised for woodlots, supplying fuelwood, fenceposts, and the like, whose value is greater because of proximity to the Winnipeg market.

D. HERITAGE RESOURCES

Heritage resources are any works of nature or of man that are of interest primarily for their prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic value including, but not limited to, artifacts, paleontological objects, prehistoric or historic sites, natural sites, structures or objects. Heritage resources are important because they embody information that is essential to an understanding and appreciation of human society. Therefore, heritage resources should be managed so that such information is not irrevocably lost.

The principal goals of heritage resources management are:

1) to identify, preserve and protect heritage resources; and

2) to encourage a public awareness and understanding of, and appreciation for heritage resources.

Heritage resources (sites, structures, objects or areas of historic, architectural or archaeological significance) are located on Crown lands. These resources identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that will endanger them. Areas containing such resources may be developed only after consultation with the Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

COMMENT

No archaeological, architectural, or historical resources are known to exist on Crown lands in the Municipality. However, because there have been no systematic field surveys here, it is likely that heritage resources will be identified in the future.

E. OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PARKS

Outdoor recreation opportunities are essential to the high quality of life which Manitobans presently enjoy. These activities also make an important contribution to the provincial economy. The provincial government, in conjunction with other levels of government and individual and private enterprise, is an important provider of outdoor recreation opportunities. Present trends suggest that the need for this management function will continue at a high level into the 1990's.

Fundamental to the development of recreational areas is the need to maintain a harmony with natural and man-made environments. Important recreation and resource areas such as waterways and shorelands, prime wildlife habitat, and natural, cultural and historic areas will be identified and protected with adjacent incompatible land and resource uses controlled.

The principal goals are:

1) To provide a variety of types and amounts of outdoor recreational opportunities for the pleasure and enjoyment of the citizens of Manitoba, both now and in the future.

2) To identify and preserve rare, scarce, or special forms of recreation in Manitoba.

3) To provide suitable park areas to allow and encourage the people of Manitoba to enjoy and appreciate each distinct natural landscape in the Province.

COMMENT

No lands in the Municipality have any better than a "low" (C.L.I. Class 6) capability for outdoor recreation, although virtually all of the area is suitable for such upland activities as hiking, cross-country skiing, nature viewing, and the like.

A site of approximately 5 acres has been designated as a Provincial Wayside Park on P.T.H. 12 in the southeastern part of the R.M. This is the only Provincial Park development in La Broquerie, but major developments occur in adjoining areas. This wayside is currently operated by the Rural Municipality.

Two parcels of Crown land are designated in this plan for outdoor recreational pursuits, having a total of 133 hectares (328 acres). One of these parcels contains a sandy ridge which has come to be used by drivers of all-terrain vehicles, while the second, smaller parcel is best suited only for public greenspace activities rather than for any other use.

A number of the parcels which have been indicated in this plan for wildlife purposes are, or may in the future be, devoted to activities by local conservation associations for the enhancement of wildlife populations for hunting and other recreational activities. Therefore, some or all of the wildlife-coded lands in the Municipality are serving the complimentary purpose of enhancing local opportunities for outdoor recreation.

F. WILDLIFE

A wide variety of wildlife species including birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians occupy the Manitoba environment. Wildlife has economic, cultural, and historical significance to Manitobans who value and use wildlife for food, income, recreation, education and science.

Wildlife is a renewable resource, a cornerstone to environmental health and an important indicator of environmental quality. It is incumbent upon the Province to ensure the long term viability of wildlife. Therefore, the principal goals are:

1) To ensure the provision of wildlife resources that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans.

2) To ensure that wildlife populations and their habitats are protected from irreversible damage and that, subject to the effects of natural and approved man-made environmental changes, viable populations are maintained.

3) To maintain population levels of all wildlife species at levels sufficient to meet public demand, including but not limited to demand for: domestic use, recreational use, educational use and commercial use and to maintain, protect and enhance areas suitable for these activities.

4) To protect the integrity of the resource base and intended use of areas designated or proposed by the Province as wildlife management areas from incompatible and possibly damaging uses.

5) To mitigate where possible wildlife depredation damage.

COMMENT

The patenting of most of the land in this Municipality resulted in land clearing which substantially reduced the habitat available to wildlife, especially the large ungulates such as moose and deer. Fortunately, some of the lands included in the large Davidson holdings in the southeastern corner

of the Municipality have been recovered and designated as a Wildlife Management Area (W.M.A.). The W.M.A., which includes 3,225 hectares (7,970 acres) in La Broquerie, provides habitat for a variety of upland wildlife, especially moose, white-tailed deer, and grouse.

Local conservationist groups have begun work on utilizing several other parcels of Crown land for enhancement of local wildlife populations, particularly the species noted above. One parcel of Crown land contains the only wetland of significance for waterfowl production in the Municipality. The total area designated by this plan for wildlife use, outside of the W.M.A., is 1,154 hectares (2,851 acres).

Much of the wildlife habitat in the Municipality is the woodlands, brush and wet meadows which remain on patented lands. The lands designated in the plan for wildlife purposes are not in themselves sufficient to maintain the wildlife populations to which La Broquerie residents have become used.

IV. CROWN LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

The Crown lands in the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie have been classified into nine categories. They are (Map 1):

A. Provincial Park
B. Wildlife Management Area.
C. Agriculture.
D. Agriculture and Mineral Extraction.
E. Agriculture/Development Reserve.
F. Outdoor Recreation.
G. Wildlife.
H. Urban Use.
I. Other Miscellaneous Intensive Use.

A. PROVINCIAL PARK: CLASSIFICATION PP: AS SHOWN ON MAP 1

PRESENT CONDITION:

Devon Wayside Park, occupying approximately five acres in SE 29-04-07E on the south side of P.T.H. 12, is the only Provincial Park development in La Broquerie. Its purpose is to provide a picnic and day-use site for motorists and local residents. Currently, it is operated by the Rural Municipality.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to provide facilities for the convenience and enjoyment of the motoring public and rest stops for the travelling tourist.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

1. Provincial Park - PP

The management of the Park shall be guided by the following:

1a) The management and operation of Devon Provincial Wayside Park is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Parks Branch and the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie.

1b) The Rural Municipality of La Broquerie will maintain its facilities at this Park for the use and enjoyment of the local, provincial and travelling public, consistent with existing and future agreements with Manitoba Natural Resources, Parks Branch.

B. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA: CLASSIFICATION WW: AS SHOWN ON MAP 1.

PRESENT CONDITION:

The Watson P. Davidson Wildlife Management Area, established in 1961, occupies a total area of about 5,827 hectares (14,400 acres). This W.M.A. is located in two municipalities, La Broquerie and the L.G.D. of Piney. There are only 3,225 hectares (7,970 acres) of the W.m.A. in La Broquerie. The area is principally upland and bog habitat which supports moose and deer populations, adjacent to Sandilands Provincial Forest. Current uses include experimental habitat manipulation, trapping and public hunting.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to maintain appropriate areas for the management and conservation of wildlife in the Province.

This classification identifies those lands which have been set aside for wildlife habitat preservation, maintenance and enhancement through Order-in-Council designation as Wildlife Management Area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

2. Wildlife Management Area - WW

2a) The administration of Wildlife Management Areas is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Wildlife Branch.

2b) The Wildlife Management Area will be maintained for the preservation and maintenance of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

2c) These lands may be available for limited agricultural activities (haying, beekeeping) as determined by management requirements and at the discretion of Wildlife Branch.

2d) These lands are not available for agricultural development because of their importance as habitat . They are to remain as they occur in nature, though habitat improvement is not excluded.

2c) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification. For example, these lands are available for hiking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, and the like.

C. AGRICULTURE: CLASSIFICATION A; AS SHOWN ON MAP 1

PRESENT CONDITION:

The parcels included in this classification are committed to agriculture on a long-term basis. Further clearing and development is permitted in most instances, but will be controlled due to the limited suitability of the land for agricultural purposes (C.L.I. Classes 4 to 6 and organics), and the proximity to areas of wildlife concentration. These parcels are not suited for cultivation, but only for hay and grazing.

This classification recognizes that agriculture constitutes the main industry of the Municipality, and that some of the remaining Crown land resource must be committed to its support. All or part of twelve quarters have been classified for agriculture, in total 748 hectares (1,849 acres).

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to recognize the capability of some of the limited Crown lands in this area for agriculture and to ensure their effective use.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

3. Agriculture - A

3a) These Crown lands are generally available for hay and grazing. Agricultural development and land clearing is allowed in most instances, but the amount of clearing will be specified. These lands are suitable for long-term commitment.

3b) Administration of agricultural leases and permits is the responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands Branch.

3c) Manitoba Natural Resources will consider and recommend the appropriate management of any site which requires special management, as it may affect resource interests.

3d) Other general land uses may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

D. AGRICULTURE AND MINERAL EXTRACTION: CLASSIFICATION A/M: AS SHOWN ON MAP 1

PRESENT CONDITION:

Two quarters (N 1/2 11-06-07E: 128 hectares/317 acres) are classified in a manner to integrate agricultural use and the potential for the extraction of a mineral deposit. This parcel has limited suitability (C.L.I. Classes 4 to 6) for some forms of agriculture, such as hay and grazing.

An aggregate deposit beneath this parcel requires no permanent development (ie. residences) be allowed on it until the mineral can be extracted.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to recognize the capability of this Crown land for agriculture and to ensure its effective use.

The secondary objective is to protect existing and future mineral extraction areas and their related support sites.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

4. Agriculture and Mineral Extraction - A/M

4a) Mineral extraction is permitted.

4b) Upon depletion of the mineral resource, this land will be reclassified A and policies 2a to 2d will apply.

4c) Administration of mineral leases is the responsibility of Manitoba Energy and Mines. Administration of agricultural leases and permits is the responsibility of Agricultural Crown Lands.

4d) These Crown lands are available for hay and grazing, with long-term commitment, but no further development is allowed.

4e) Other general land uses may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

E. AGRICULTURE/DEVELOPMENT RESERVE: CLASSIFICATION A/D: AS SHOWN ON MAP 1

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately 324 hectares (800 acres) north of Marchand are included in this classification, which recognizes that this land is best suited to agriculture. This land has been placed in a development reserve because agricultural utilization would require the improvement of drainage.

Virtually all of this acreage is poorly drained, with a thin layer (10-30") of peaty sandy loam or fen peats overlying glacial boulder till. The mineral strata are also very stony. Undeveloped, these soils are of little value to agriculture, but if drained and fertilised, they are suited for native and tame hays and grazing. Both of these forms of improvement are expensive, and drainage brings with it the need to provide protection against fire in organic soils and wind erosion of sandy soils.

This area will be held for future agricultural expansion pending the installation of drainage and/or alternative techniques to mitigate the physical constraints to agricultural use.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In recognition that the agricultural industry is the main economic activity in the rural economy of the Municipality, Crown land with agricultural potential should be designated for future agricultural expansion which recognizes the physical and economic constraints to use.

The principal concern is to prevent long-term allocations to agricultural use prior to the establishment of an infrastructural framework or a commitment to a long-term agricultural development strategy for the area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

5. Agriculture/Development Reserve - A/D

5a) These lands are not available for agricultural lease or permit, pending a commitment to an agricultural development scheme for this area.

5b) The release of this area for agricultural use will be determined by Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands, in conjunction with municipal and planning authorities. In this eventuality, these lands will be reclassified A and policies 2a to 2d will apply.

5c) Other general land uses, such as hiking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, and the like, may be allowed, pending removal of the Development Reserve.

F. OUTDOOR RECREATION: CLASSIFICATION R: AS SHOWN ON MAP 1

PRESENT CONDITION:

Two parcels of land occur in this classification (W 1/2 LS 16, 9-5-7E and S 1/2 11-6-8E), totalling 133 hectares (328 acres). While no Crown lands in the Municipality are highly suited for outdoor recreation, these parcels provide locally-valuable recreational opportunities. The larger parcel contains a sandy ridge which has come to be used by riders of all-terrain vehicles. The smaller parcel constitutes a typical example of meadow/bog. Neither of these parcels is suited for any other use, and are therefore best left for public greenspace activities.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective is to protect lands for current and future use for outdoor recreational activities, by preventing incompatible development of the land and inappropriate or conflicting land uses on adjacent Crown lands, if any. This classification seeks to insure the availability of recreational open space for the general public.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

6. Outdoor Recreation - R

6a) Administration and management of these parcels is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

6b) No intensive development (cottages, commercial establishments, residences, etc.) is allowed. Non-permanent support structures and facilities may be considered for these areas, subject to normal clearance procedures.

6c) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification, such as access corridors to other developments, hiking, cross-country skiing, nature viewing, trapping, and the like.

G. WILDLIFE: CLASSIFICATION W: AS SHOWN ON MAP 1

PRESENT CONDITION:

A total of 1,154 hectares (2,851 acres) are classified for wildlife habitat. These parcels generally have a low any form of agriculture (C.L.I. Classes 5, 6 and organics).

These lands constitute the last remnants of the almost unbroken woodlands which once characterised the Municipality, and now serve a critical function as habitat for deer, moose and other upland wildlife. In several instances, agreements have been reached with local wildlife conservation associations to manage the parcel(s) in a manner which will optimize their value to wildlife, particularly for wintering. One parcel (W 1/2 29-5-8E) contains a wetland of local value for waterfowl.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

Wildlife populations in Manitoba are under continuous and increasing pressure from competing land uses and developments which reduce or degrade the availability and quality of habitat. Additionally, there is concern regarding the problem of crop depredation by deer.

The principal objectives are:
a) to protect high quality wildlife habitat and significant wildlife areas,
b) to protect and integrate complementary recreational land use activities, such as hunting, and,
c) to mitigate the problem of wildlife crop depredation.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

7. Wildlife - W

7a) Management of these lands is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Wildlife. These areas are to remain as they occur in nature, although habitat improvement and lure crop establishment are permitted.

7b) These lands are not available for development, but are available for controlled non-intensive uses that do not interfere with the wildlife objectives for the particular parcel. Such other uses must be supportive of and compatible with the intent of the classification as determined by Manitoba Natural Resources.

7c) Complimentary recreational pursuits are allowed, such as hiking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, hunting, nature photography, trapping, and the like. No use or commitment is allowable which will jeopardize this land's wildlife potential or value.

H. URBAN USE: CLASSIFICATION U

PRESENT CONDITION:

Crown land parcels may occur within the boundaries of unincorporated or incorporated towns and villages in the Municipality. The area in and around these settlements is influenced by, and often required for, urban uses.

One such small parcel (.25 hectare/.63 acre) is a Public Reserve in the U.V.D. (Unincorporated Village District) of Zhoda.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal concern is to recognize that Crown lands may be within existing settlements, and to ensure that the use of these lands is consistent with the plans of local government.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

8. Urban Use - U

8a) These lands are administered by Manitoba Natural Resources in a manner to ensure that Crown land use is consistent with the efficient provision of municipal services, and that use of this land does not otherwise conflict with local government plans and regulations.

8b) These lands are available for a variety of uses provided that the use is not in violation of any approved plan or by-law of the local government.

8c) The local planning authority shall determine whether any proposed use of these lands conforms to their plan or by-law.

8d) In the absence of an approved plan or by-law, the local authority shall determine whether any proposed use is compatible with the local urban environment.

I. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS INTENSIVE USE: CLASSIFICATION XM: AS SHOWN ON MAP 1

PRESENT CONDITION:
One small parcel (W 1/2 NE 26-6-8E: 32 hectares/80 acres) of Crown land is committed for use by the Municipality for a nuisance ground.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To delineate areas under long-term commitment for purposes such as garbage disposal and similar municipal service functions.

POLICIES\GUIDELINES:

9. Other Miscellaneous Intensive Use - XM

9a) Administration of this parcel is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

9b) Management and use of this parcel will be governed by the lease in effect between the Province and the Municipality.

V. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The Crown land plan identifies the major classifications for Crown land. There may be other site-specific uses which are not indicated in the plan. Recognition of this fact is important as some specific allocations, (residences, for example) may not be indicated but are nonetheless protected by the very nature of the legal commitment to individuals through the leasing and permitting process of Crown lands.

Site-specific uses, that is, most land uses occurring on Crown land utilizing less than 16 hectares (40 acres), which are not shown in the plan, will be listed in Appendix 1, as considered appropriate.

VI. GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Plan Approval and Review

Plan approval and any subsequent approval of amendments to the plan shall be by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

Existing policy and procedure for plan and amendment approval require consultation with local planning authorities. Additionally, full review and approval by provincial government departments and agencies through the Interdepartmental Planning Board is also required.

This plan shall be reviewed at such time as the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet or the Crown Land Classification Committee considers it necessary or when the Local Planning Authority is reviewing its Development Plan or 5 years after coming into effect of the plan or from the last review, as the case may be.

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for ensuring that future plan reviews, proposed amendments and classification appeals are processed and implemented as per approved policy and procedure.

B. Land Use Implementation

The land use intent as outlined in this Provincial Crown Land Plan shall be carried out through the application of the "Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan" prepared for the area.

Operational Crown Land Plans are prepared, amended and approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee. Appeals to operational plans shall also be directed to the Crown Land Classification Committee, with the Provincial Land Use Committee being the final authority.

These Operational Plans shall:

a) be consistent with and carry out the intent of this Plan, and

b) identify in map format the permitted uses and intensity of use for the parcels of Crown land in the area.

The approval of this Provincial Crown land plan does not require the Province of Manitoba to undertake any proposal therein suggested or outlined but no undertaking or development within the plan area affected by this Crown land plan shall be carried out that is inconsistent or at variance with the proposals or policies set out in this Crown land plan.

C. Land Use Administration

The use of Crown land is administered through instruments such as leases, permits, contracts, agreements, etc., which are issued by the Crown to individuals, corporations, etc., or declared by the Crown through Orders-in-Council.

Most of the Crown land outside of Order-in-Council areas (i.e., Crown land not included in Community Pastures, Provincial Parks, Provincial Forests, and Wildlife Management Areas) is administered by the authority of the Crown Lands Act. This Act is administered by Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands, with certain specified sections being the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands.

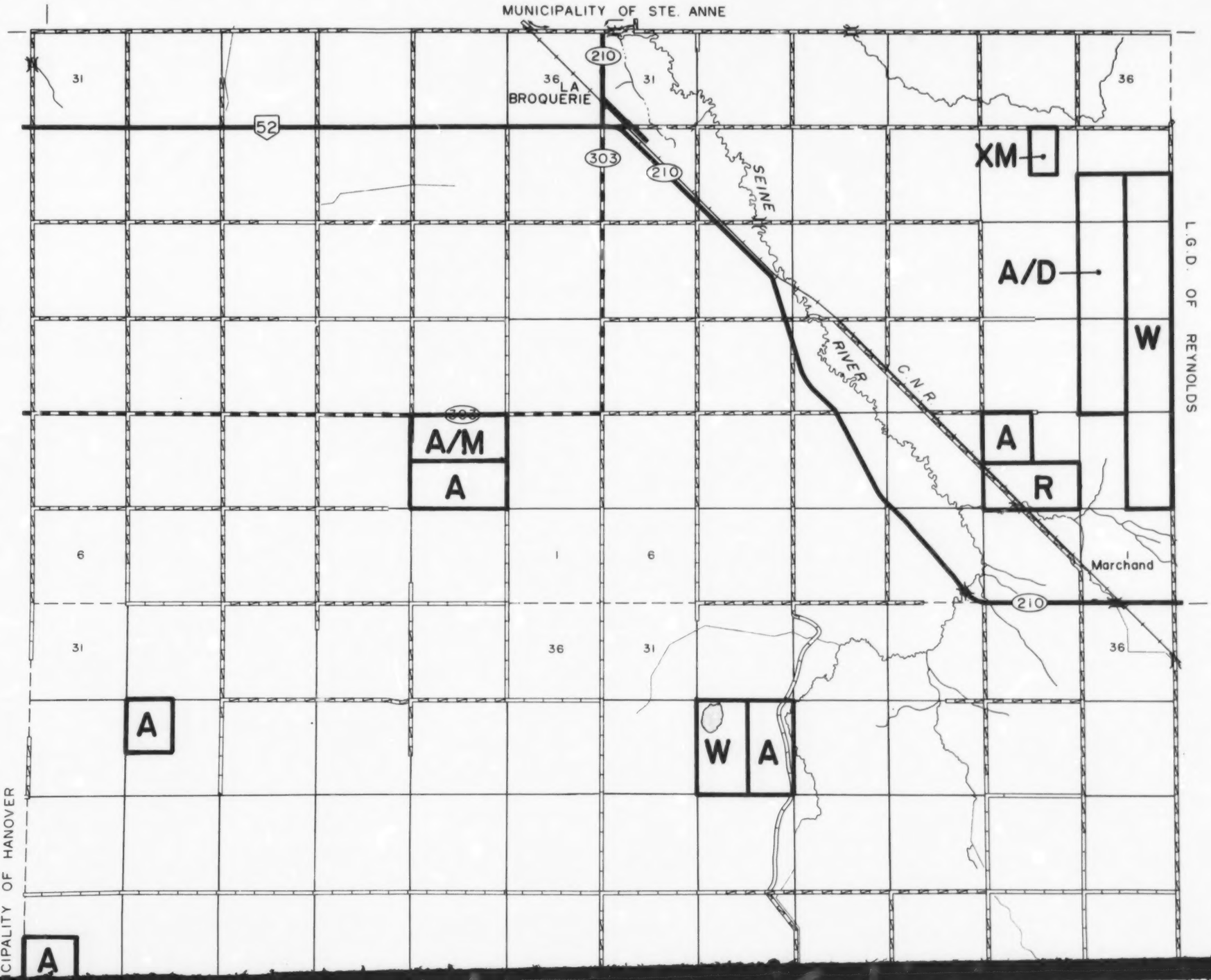
These contracts, leases, permits, agreements, etc., must be in conformity with this Plan and the Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. Site Specific Crown Land Classifications

None

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS



R.M. O

MAP I
PROVINC
PLAN — D

WW..... *Wildlife M*

A..... *Agriculture*

A/M .... *Agriculture*

A/D..... *Agriculture*

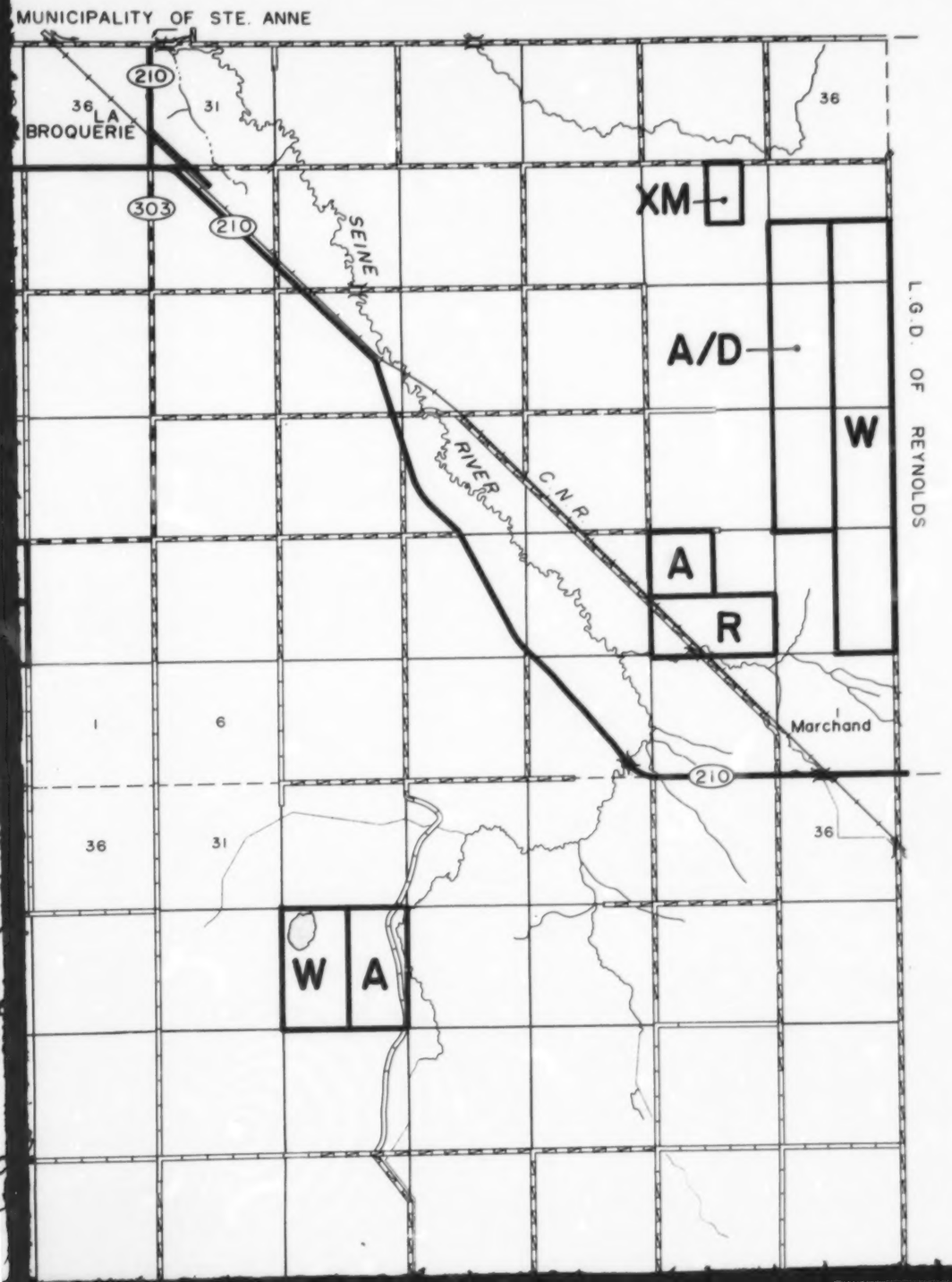
R ..... *Outdoor R*

W ..... *Wildlife*

XM..... *Other Mis*

PP..... *Provincial*

R.M. OF LA BROQUERIE



MAP I
PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN – DEC., 1989.

WW..... *Wildlife Management Area*

A..... *Agriculture*

A/M .... *Agriculture and Mineral Extraction*

A/D..... *Agriculture / Development Reserve*

R ..... *Outdoor Recreation*

W ..... *Wildlife*

XM..... *Other Miscellaneous Intensive Use*

PP ..... *Provincial Park*

Tp. 5

Tp. 4

MUNICIPALITY OF H

L.G.D. OF PINEY

L.G.D. OF STUARTBURN

A

R

W

A

W

W

W

WW

A

W

PP

DITCH

Zhoda

12

208

12

12

6

31

1

36

6

31

1

36

6

1

R. 7E.

R. 8E.

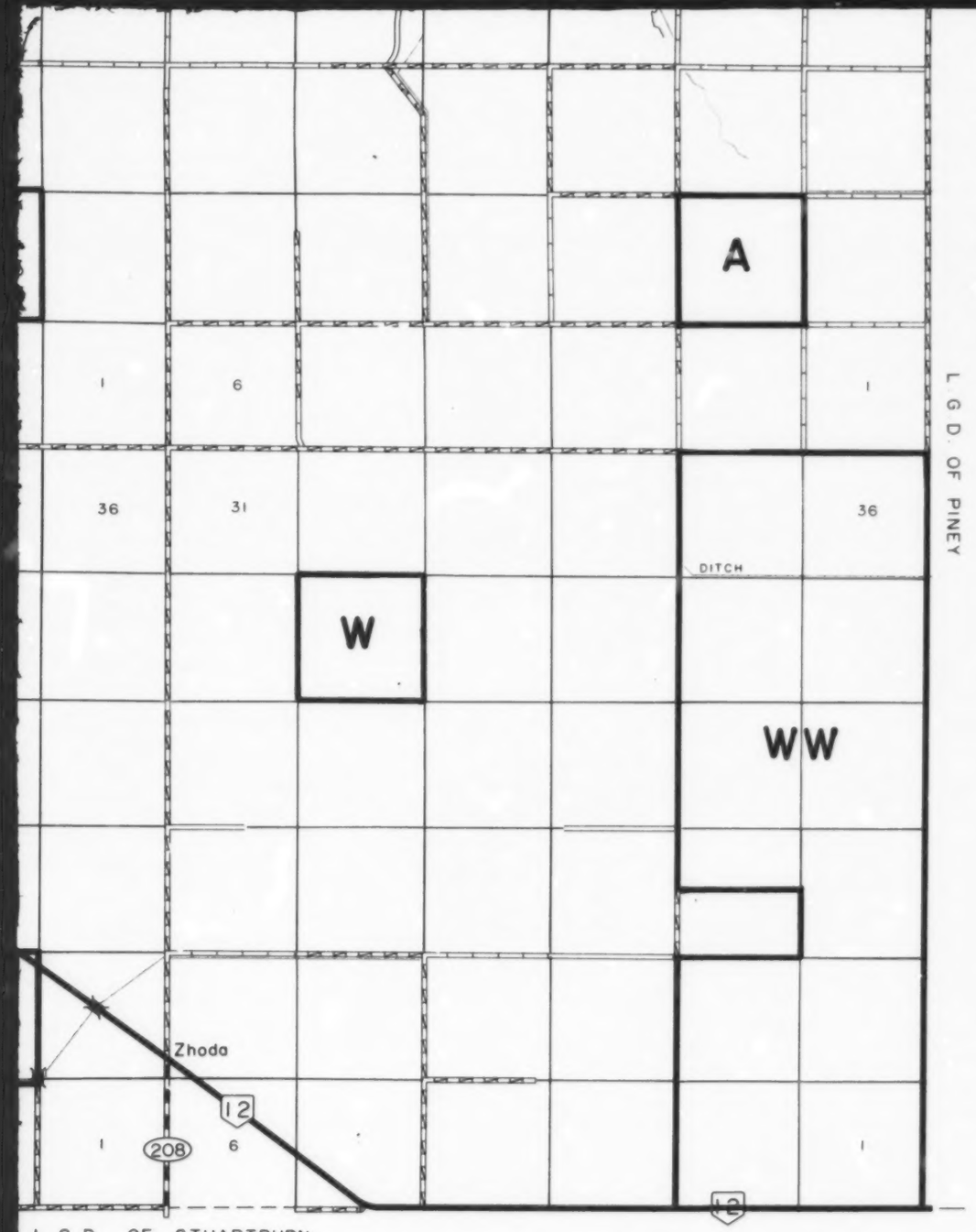
XM ..... Other Mis

PP ..... Provincial

1 0 1

1 0 1

45



R.8E.

XM..... *Other Miscellaneous Intensive Use*

PP ..... *Provincial Park*